



Variability of Ice Supersaturation, Nucleation, and Cirrus in TTL Vertical Layers

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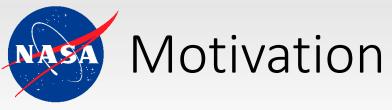
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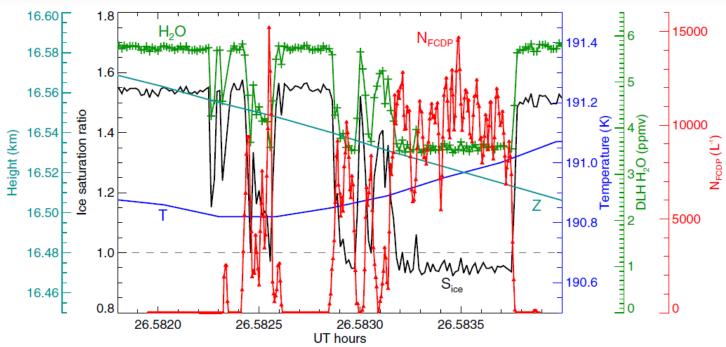
⁴SPEC Inc., Boulder, CO, USA

⁵NOAA Earth Systems Research Laboratory, Boulder, CO, USA

⁶Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, Boulder, CO, USA



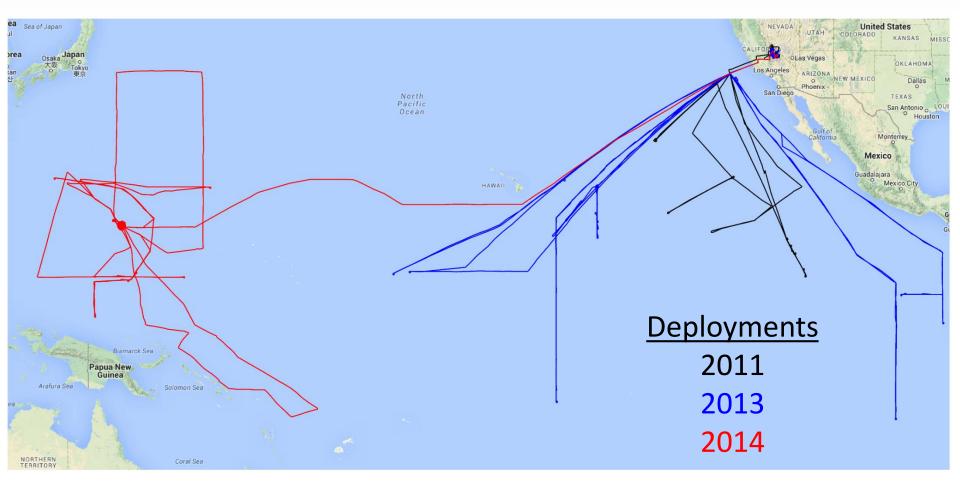




- Jensen et al. (2013) reported dehydrated layers only meters thick
- Layers corresponded to high ice particle concentrations
- Later ATTREX campaigns give chance to examine how common these layers are in the TTL









NOAA H₂O (ppmv)

OLH - NOAA (%)

1000

100

10

40

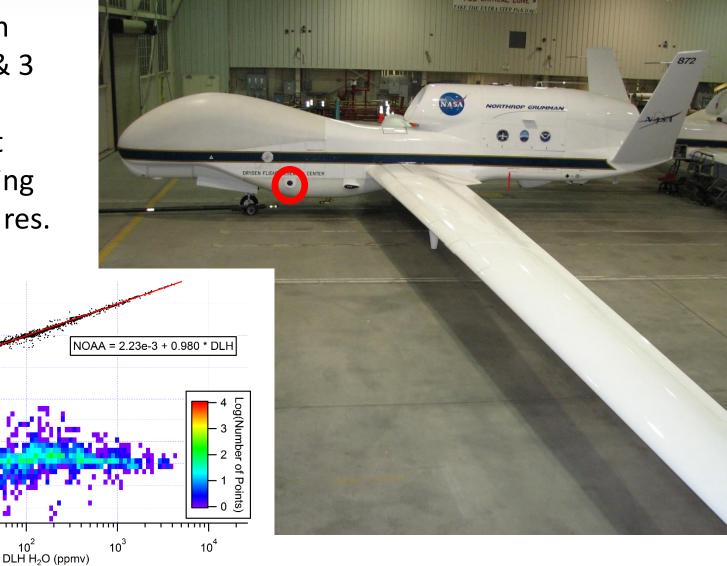
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Diode Laser Hygrometer



- Participated in ATTREX 1, 2, & 3
- Open-path measurement
- 100 Hz sampling
- < 1 m vertical res.







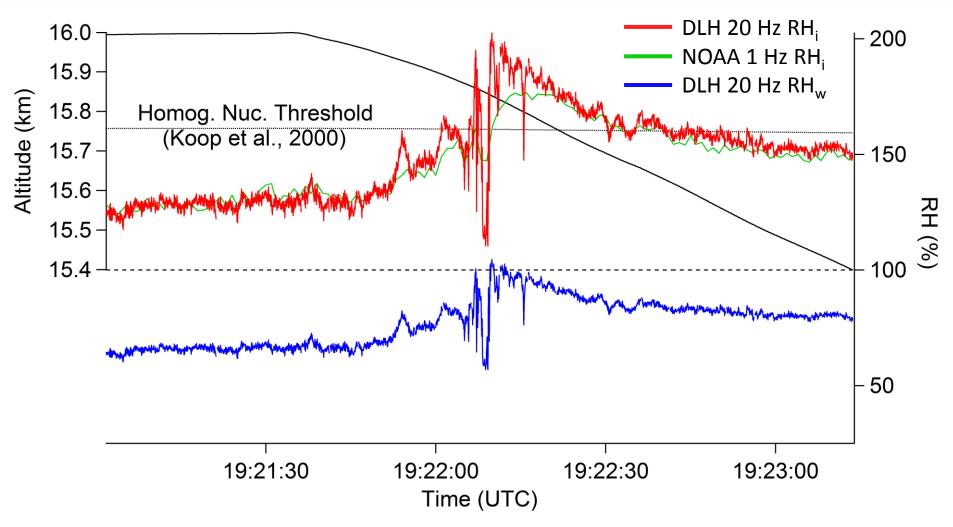
Case Study: 16 February 2014

• Case Study: 09 March 2014

Thin Layer Distribution and Statistics

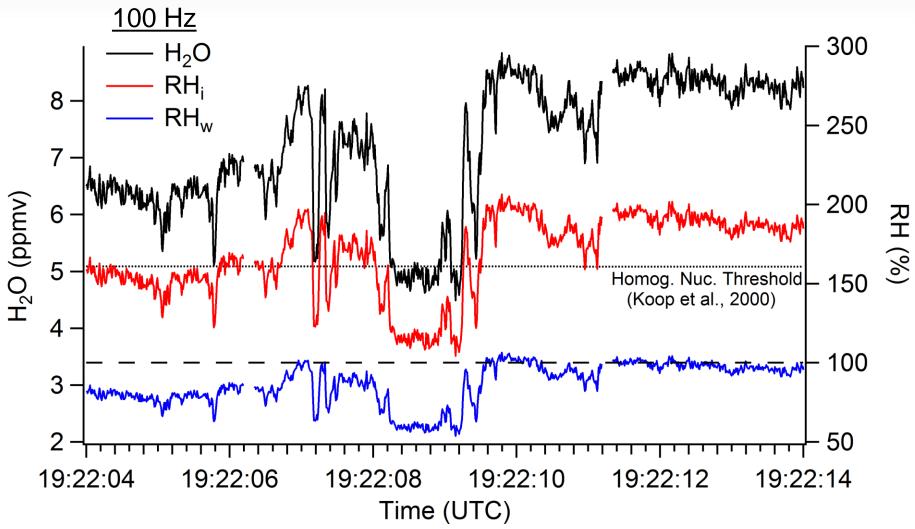






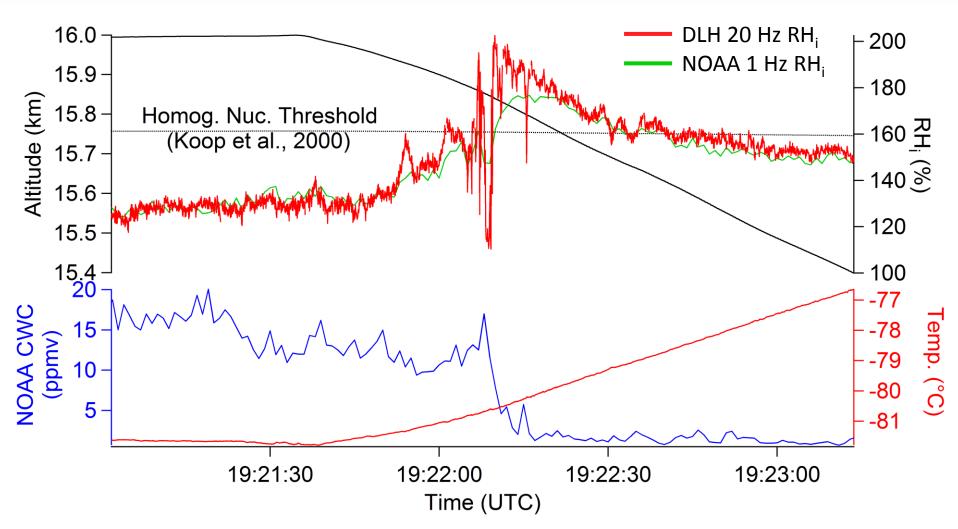






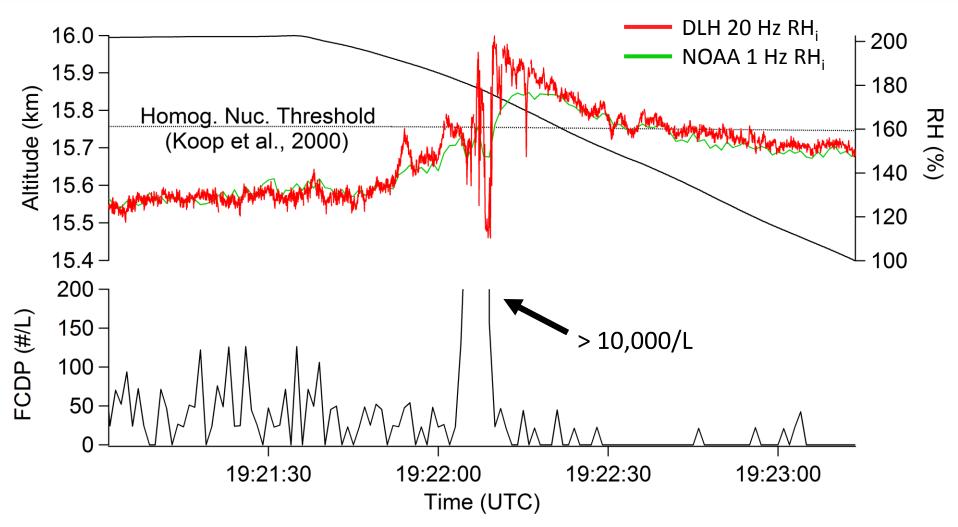






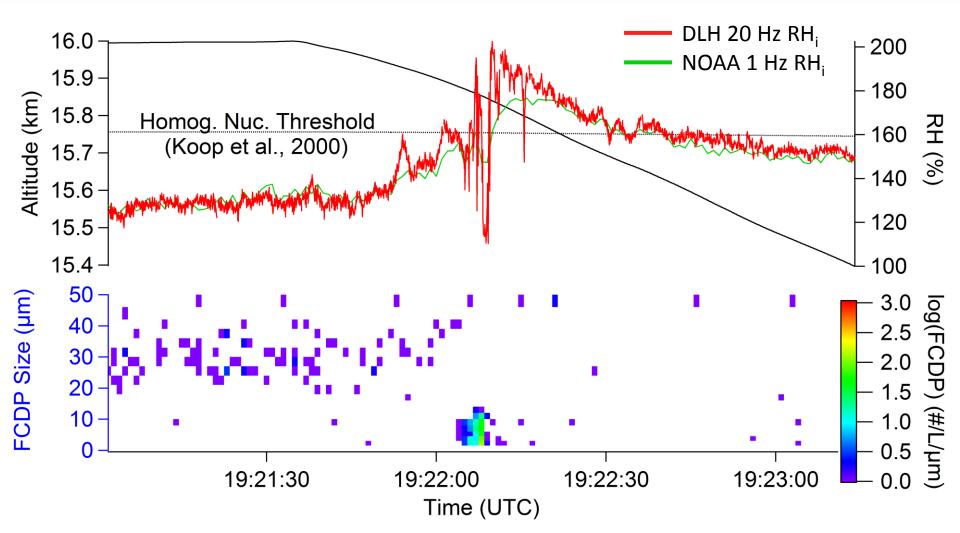






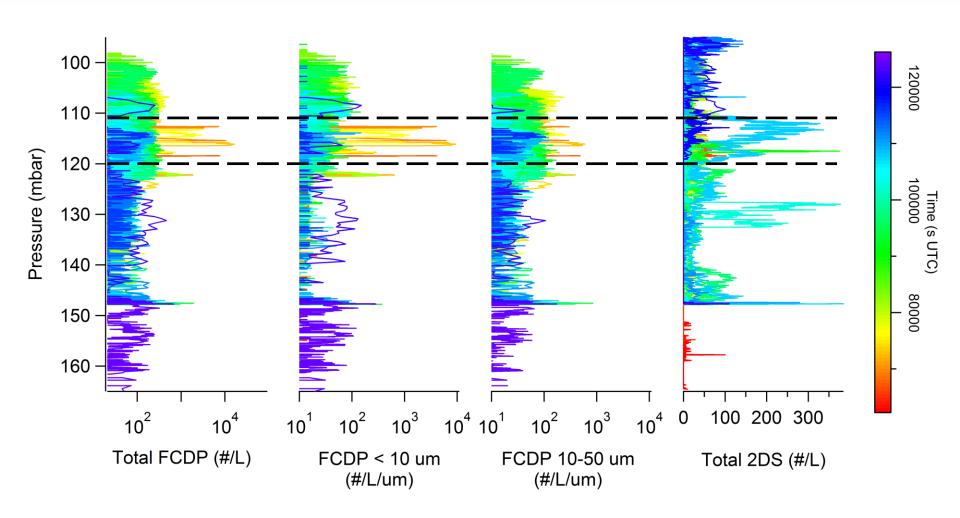






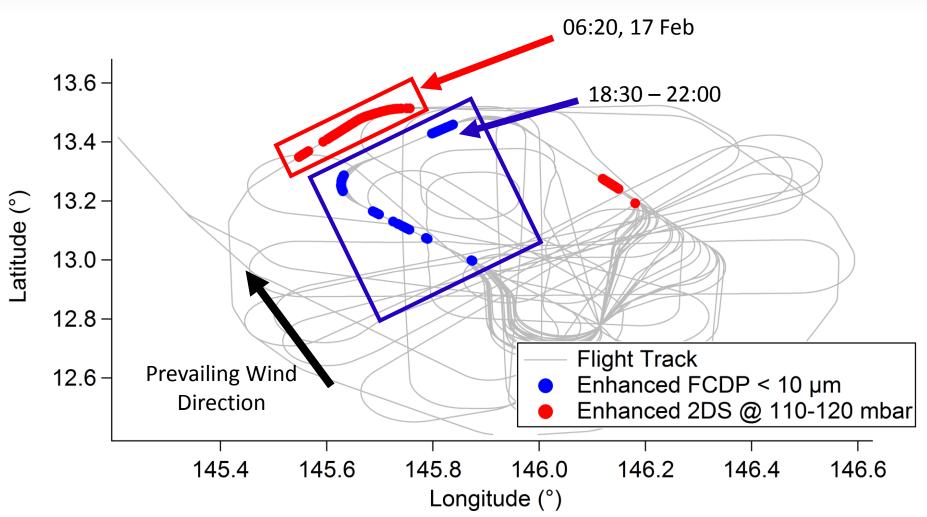






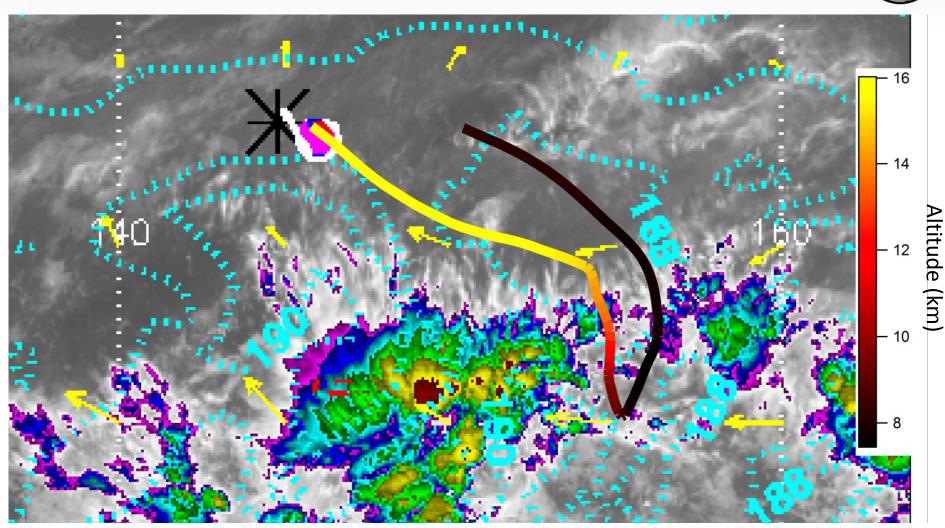






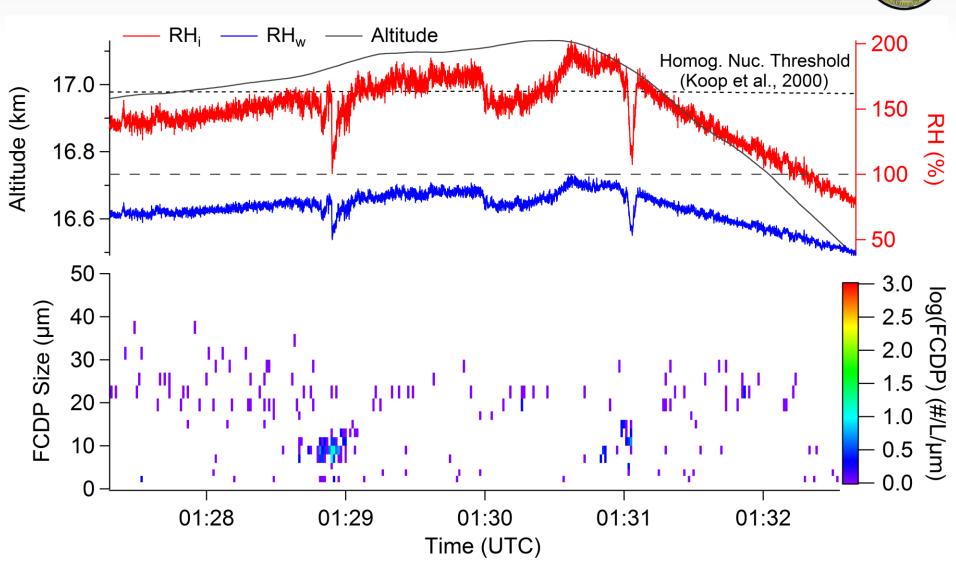






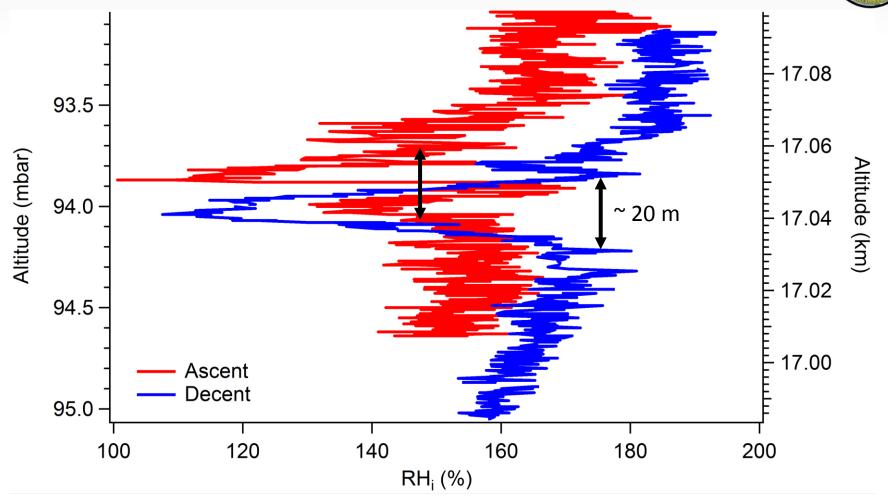








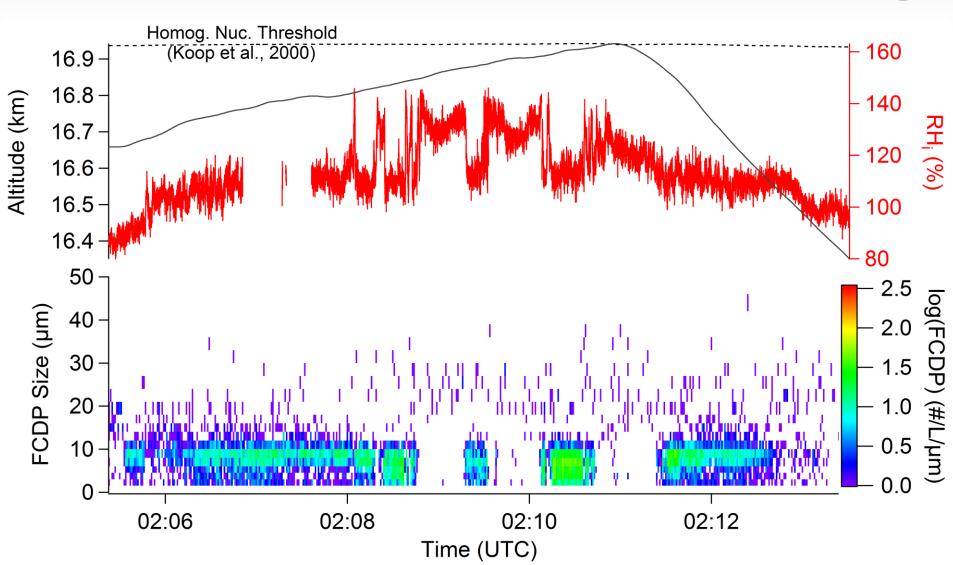




- Altitude and depth similar likely same feature
- Horizontal extent: ~ 20 km

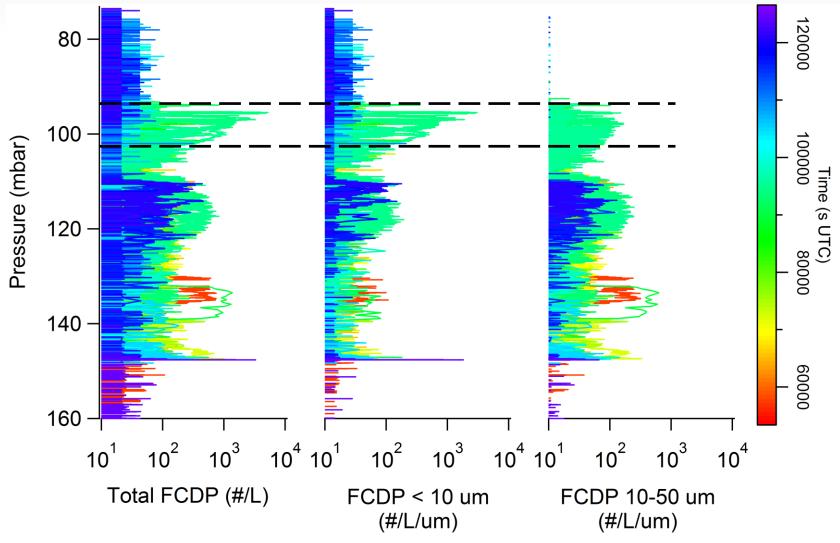






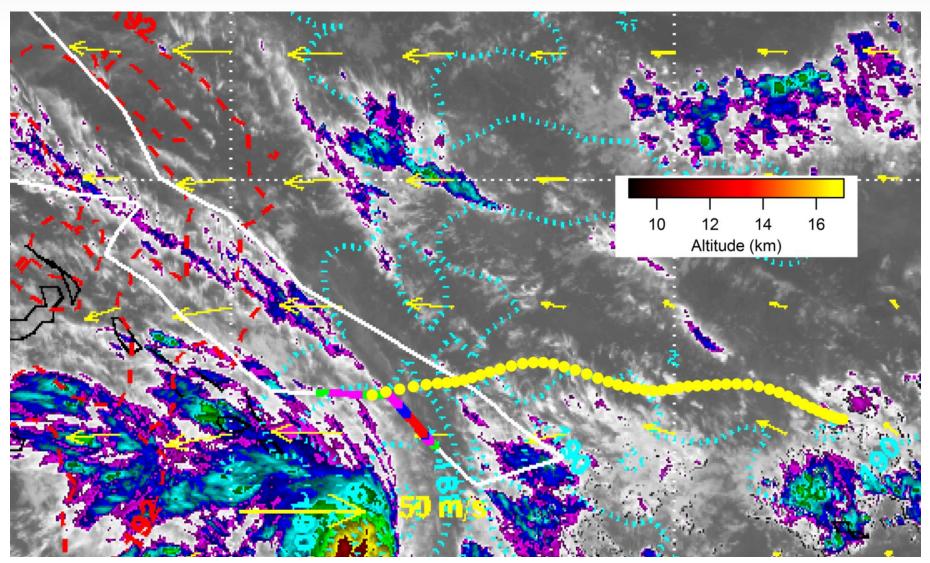








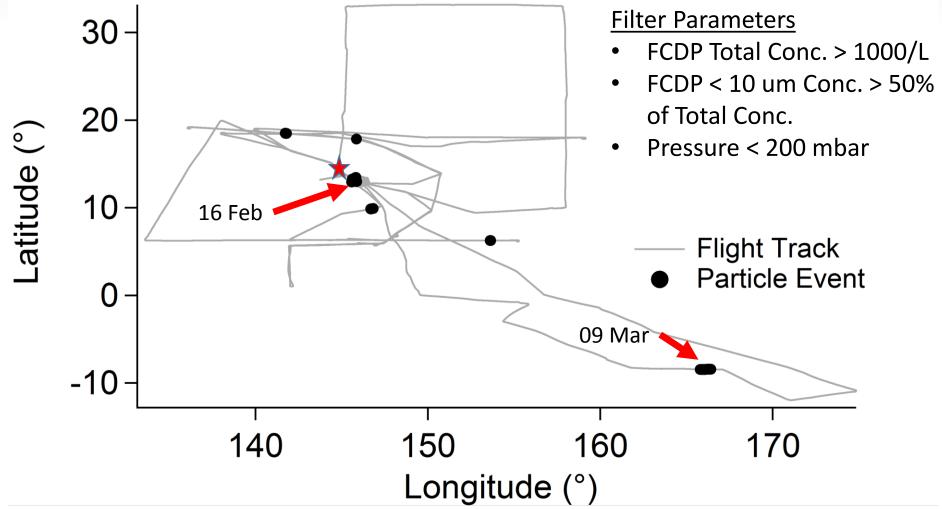






Layer Distribution & Stats



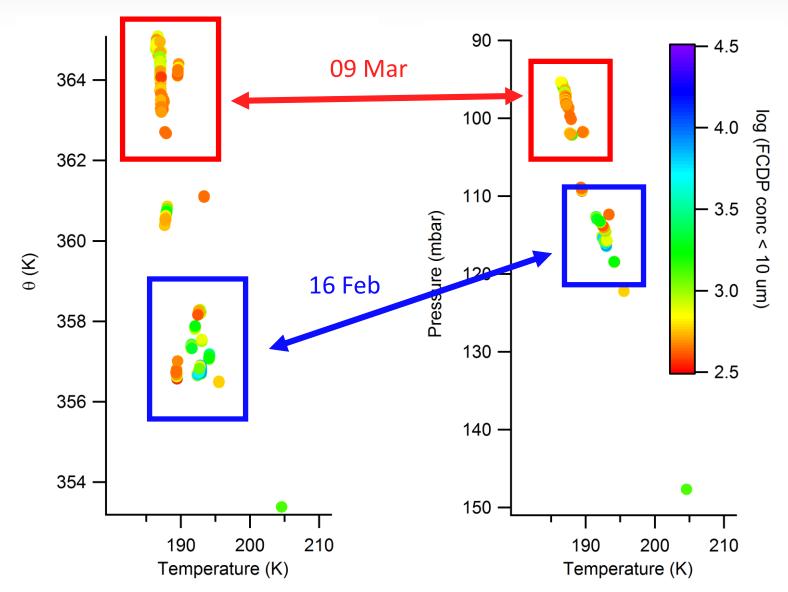


• 0.5-3.5% cloud sampling, 18-26% of ice particles*



Layer Distribution & Stats









- Further evidence of thin dehydrated layers with large ice particle concentrations
 - Particle sizes typically < 10 μm in these layers
- Recent convection does not seem to play a role in layer frequency
- Layers existed for 0.5-3.5% of cloud sampling, but contributed 18-26% of ice particles
- Fast (sub 1 Hz) measurements of other tracers would help investigate layer airmass origin
- Future Work
 - Investigate convection tracers to further explore source
 - Explore influence of gravity waves
 - Examine statistics of layer vertical thickness
 - Repeat analysis with 2013 ATTREX deployment